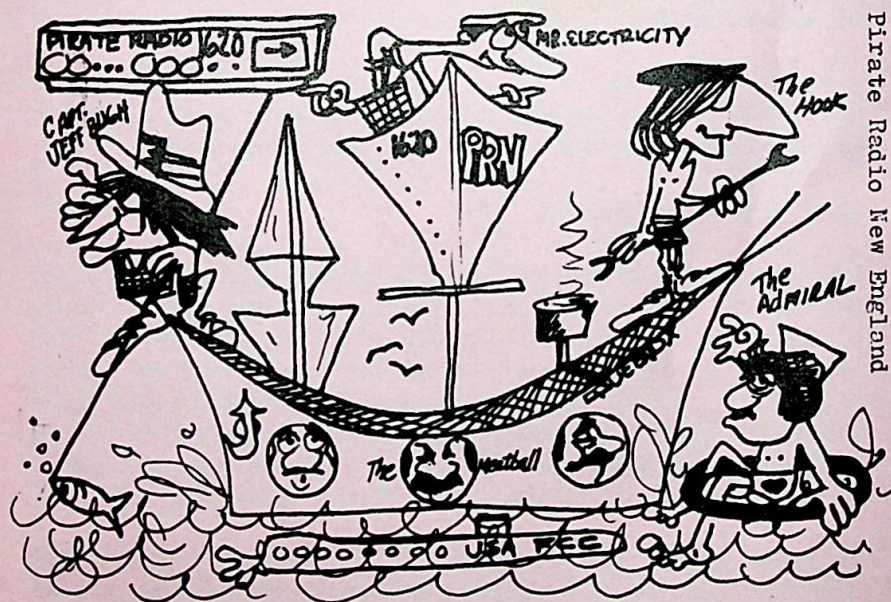


November

The

ACE



Pirate Radio New England

P.R.N.

WELCOME TO THE NOVEMBER ACE!

This month's bulletin contains reports of several new pirate stations, interesting clandestine developments, and two fine book reviews from David Markwick in Britain. I am also trying out some new features and have included several items of historical interest. Moreover, next month's issue will have all the details concerning the numerous pirate loggings made by ACE members during our Halloween listener's contest. Preliminary entries indicate that a number of stations did make appearances on the bands. We'll announce the winner of the contest and all of the loggings in the December bulletin. Don't miss it!

One of the most exciting developments over the contest period was the report that Weekend Music Radio in Europe was testing to North America on 6240 or 6290 kHz. Don't despair if you didn't log them, since they are reported to be testing again to NA on November 15, 1987 from 0500 to 0800 GMT. Look for the station on either 6240 or 6290 and be advised that WMR may be on that night as early as 0200 GMT. Good luck to all ACE members on this test...it comes at a good time in the year and will give us all a shot at a europirate early in the DX season.

Thanks to Glenn Hauser for the above information via RCI. Glenn was also good enough to pass the word on to his worldwide SWL audience about the ACE Halloween pirate contest, for which I am most appreciative.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE BOOK CENTER

Lani Pettit's column has mentioned this operation located in Washington, D.C. several times as a source for intelligence-related material. During a recent trip to D.C., I visited the NIBC at its offices on the 10th floor of 1700 K Street N.W. (right across the street from the F.C.C.'s headquarters) and was literally stunned at the tremendous selection of material available. I purchased copies of Soley's book (see ACE p.6) and Nigel West's G.C.H.Q. (see ACE p.9). If you are in the D.C. area, I strongly recommend that you visit the NIBC...it is a real treat.

For those of you unable to make the trek, I've included an informational flyer at page 14 of this bulletin. You can fill this out, send it to the NIBC and request that they send you their latest catalog (over 110 pages of great titles on crypto, intelligence and counterintelligence subjects). You may also want to ask about their CIA and KGB coffee mugs...both are unique conversation pieces.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 18]

Loggings

NOVEMBER

Contributions to the loggings column are gratefully accepted by the deadline of the 15th of each month. Loggings are preferred on logging forms which are available for a SASE. Contributions should be sent to: P.O.B. 2571, Shawnee Mission, KS. 66201. Contributions can also be left on the ACE TBBS at (913) 677-1288. Your editor: Kirk Baxter.

NORTH AMERICA - MEDIUM WAVE

WENJ: 1620.4, 10/10, 2307-0056, SIO=212. Began on 10/10, xmsn ended on 10/11 sometime between 0056-0111 when no carrier could be detected. Mostly rock n roll mx; frequent annncs by "Jack Bean" and asking for reception reports to be called in. They returned my telephone call and had a good talk abt reception conditions in my area. Speaker said they were using 200 watts off a long wire antenna; mx via compact disk player. Operating from New Jersey. Said they'd been on the air since about 2200 UTC, 10/10. Didn't sound like they had QSL cards made up but they took my name & address. Said they were not related to Radio Newyork International; but over the air they claimed to be bcsting from a ship 13 miles out. PSE QSL!! (RICHOLSON,VA)

NORTH AMERICA - SHORTWAVE

Radio Clandestine: 3444.4, 9/27, 0415-0442*, SIO=434. A repeat bcst of my logging of the 9/5 xmsn. Played "Rock n Roll Doctor" skit, advertisements for the "Famous Truck Driver's School of Songwriting." Good signals with some atmospheric interference, but no QRM at all. (GARRITY,NY)

Voice of Free Long Island: 7415 LSB, 9/27, time?, SIO=243. Stn noted with talks on current world issues by OM. Gave addr as TAGAR, Union Room 258, Stonybrook, NY 11794. They also gave out a phone # during the bcst, which was live. I already have my QSL card!! (BIGLEY,TX)

UNIDENTIFIEDS

1620, 9/20, 0305-0614, SIO=122. W??R, possibly WCBR. Very weak signal with lots of fading for this stn primarily bcsting songs & stn identifications. Never did hear the ID clearly; sounded like WCBR. Male annrc mentioned East Meadow, Levittown, NY location. Sometimes sounded like WCBR. (In 1975 & 1976 there was a stn known as WCBR operating in Brooklyn, NY. It was shut down by the FCC in 1976.) (RICHOLSON,VA)

3450, 9/13, 0341, SIO=545. Heard a brief portion of The Who song "We Won't be Fooled Again" for no more than a few seconds, then carrier dropped--I was tuning across the 90m band and just stopped on 3450 when I heard the mx. I don't know if this was some future stn testing or some accident, but the signal was great for a short time. It did not return, however. (RICHOLSON,VA)

3885, 10/4, *0200-0335*. Probably ham operator. No ID's. Played classical mx with very good signal. Drove 2 AM ham operators off the air. They had a few choice comments when they signed off. (SACHS,IL)

5820, 9/27, 0106-0203, SIO=222. Presumed pirate since this frequency does not appear to be used by SW bcst stns listed in WRTVH & RDI. Male annrcr mentioned "special pgm;" played various songs; some sounded like Beatles tunes, from 1960's. Occasionally could hear voices of male and female speakers. No signal detected after 0203. Occasional RTTY interference. (RICHLSON,VA)

7381, 9/26, *0410-0450*. No ID's hrd. Mx, instrumental, folk. Also one top 40 song. The stn seemed to be testing their eqmt. On four occasions, signal left air abruptly. On one song, the signal strength jumped by 10-40 DB. Stn seemed to be testing at different wattages as they would range from S7 to S20 with no QRN. (SACHS,IL)

7412.7 - 7413.4 v, 9/13, 0140-0259*, SIO=323. Hrd unid stn playing what sounded like some old transcriptions of remote bcsts from the 40's era. Much "big band" mx, with Glenn Miller type songs and also some old "Grand Ole Opry" country mx, but again from the 40's era, not current stuff. Also had some dixieland jazz numbers. The operator had the annoying habit of picking up and putting down the phonograph tone arm randomly, sometimes in the middle of a song. There were no live announcements of any kind, but there were bandstand-type annmcs within some of the songs which identified the mx. The stn signed off after playing a dixieland number called "The Farewell Blues." During this bcst, there were some repetitions of musical selections. The stn returned to the air on 9/14 intermittently from 0153-0206 on 7416.3v with the same 1940's mx. Do we have a shortwave version of the "unidentified airchecker?" Did anyone else hear this? (GARRITY,NY)

7413.3, 10/11, 0016-0020, SIO=111. Played jazz mx of big band days. Virtually inaudible annmcs by male speaker. [Possibly the same stn as noted by Garrity above.] (RICHLSON,VA)

7415.4, 9/27, 0343-0346, SIO=222. Rock mx; lost after 0346. (RICHLSON,VA)

7415.6, 10/11, 0029-0146, SIO=222. No annmcs; virtually non stop mx including big band songs, rock n roll, and jazz. Nothing hrd after 0146 although there was a signal carrier still alive until 0159. PSE QSL. (RICHLSON,VA)

7415.7, 10/11, 0018-0139, SIO=212. Unid transcription player again (same as 9/13 logging) with dixieland jazz mx and an annrcr that was part of the jazz pgm stating "from New Orleans, we've brought your another pgm of dixieland jazz." The call WINO was tentatively hrd, but I am not sure if it was part of the transcription. Also played "Anything Goes," "St. Louis Blues," and some rock mx. Also some C&W mx and jazz versions of Christmas Carols, "Jingle Bells," "Sleigh Ride," etc. I wish the stn operator would just hook up a microphone and make some annmcs, even if they are stupid ones! We don't need another "unidentified airchecker type of stn. Horrendous QRM on this freq, both from RTTY stns and R. Moscow on 7420 and 7400 kHz. (GARRITY,NY)

7444.2, 9/20/87, 0417-0421. Heavy QRM and QSB with YL saying "Kilo, Papa, Alpha, Two". (HORN,NY) [sounds like a numbers/military xmns]. ***** Ira Richolson writes that WHOT is apparently broke. Those of you who got a QSL card from them should consider yourselves lucky!! He talked to the stn on October 10 on the telephone. **** Listen this Halloween for activity and send your loggings to DiaLogs.... we hope to hear from many of you next month!!

I WANT MY CAROLINE

Maine Broadcaster May Lose License FCC Accuses Weiner of Running 'Pirate' AM Station

BY BILL HOLLAND

WASHINGTON The FCC has voted to hold an apparent liability licensing hearing about a Maine broadcasting company the Commission charges has operated a "pirate" AM radio station, refused to allow inspection of WOZW in Monticello, Me., has unlawfully broadcast from the facility of another station's studio location and does not have the character qualifications to remain a licensee.

The Commission has ordered Weiner Broadcasting Co. to show cause why its licenses for its stations—WOZW Presque Isle, Me., and a remote pickup station in Yonkers, N.Y.—should not be revoked for various violations of the Communications Act.

The FCC monitoring station at Belfast, Me. determined that transmissions over 1616 kHz using the call letters KPRC were coming from a building housing the antenna of WOZW. That station is not authorized to transmit over 1616 kHz, and the call sign KPRC is assigned to a station in Texas.

When an FCC representative at-

tempted to investigate, owner Allan Weiner reportedly refused him entrance to the WOZW facility.

After further probing, the FCC discovered that WOZW's main studio is actually in Presque Isle, and that the remote was being used for direct broadcasts to the public in the Yonkers area on 1622 kHz.

Contacted at the station in Maine, Weiner called the FCC charges that he refused entrance and that he was broadcasting over 1616 kHz "ridiculous and preposterous."

Weiner also said that he had read the FCC rules about remotes, and determined that he could use the licensed Yonkers remote to broadcast into the community, which is his hometown. Yonkers has no radio station because of its proximity to New York. He went on the air last November (Billboard, Dec. 8, 1984).

When the FCC sent him a stern letter, threatening all kinds of things, Weiner said, he took the remote off the air, consulted with his lawyer, and then went back on, using the remote as a "production tool" for supposed "upcoming programming" on the Maine FM station.

Weiner said that the FCC rules allowed such activity, and that he wasn't broadcasting to the public. "There's nothing illegal," he commented. "If somebody listens in—well, people can listen in to police radio, and there's nothing illegal about that, right?"

An FCC said that because of the upcoming pre-hearing on the matter, scheduled for next Monday (20), he could not comment on the case. But he added, "Of course I assume you don't think we have fabricated any of these charges."

BILLBOARD, MAY 18, 1985

radio
Gemini 49 METRES
Sunday is 'GEM'day
SOUNDS OF SOLID GOLD
on

CLANDESTINE PROFILE

by
George Zeller

2024 West 93rd Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44102
home phone (216) 651-3366
work phone (216) 696-9077

LA VOZ DEL CID

Longtime A*C*E member Ullis Fleming of Maryland has been doing a considerable amount of research on Cuban clandestine stations for quite some time. He wrote in this month with some interesting data on La Voz del CID, the long-running and well-financed station with easily audible anti-Castro programming. CID originally used a transmitter in Miramar, Florida until the FCC busted them in 1982. Since then they have used a number of transmitters and relays in Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.

Ullis reports that he monitored La Voz del CID during the Pope's recent visit to Miami. On their 9940 KHz frequency, CID carried a live feed of the Pope's speech with a Spanish translator that was parallel to the USA network television feeds of this address. However, on 11635 KHz (possibly from Venezuela - see last month's column) and on 11700 KHz (Radio Clarin in the Dominican Republic), CID was carrying different taped programs typical of the station's usual anti-Castro broadcasts. This is very interesting. CID has also carried speeches by Ronald Reagan in the past, such as his inaugural address, on a live basis. They obviously have sophisticated technical facilities, probably via live satellite feeds at times. (Whether this is their own feed, or pirated USA network satellite feeds, is not known for certain). However, as is evident from Ullis' information, much of what we hear from CID is taped programming. Certainly the Radio Clarin CID relay is taped.

Ullis has heard the 9940 channel recently on its 29281 KHz third harmonic. Though they sometimes generate harmonics, operate slightly off-frequency, or crank out some hum or overmodulation in their carrier, it seems certain that they have access to relatively powerful, permanently installed transmitters.

The 9940/6305 frequency pair seems to be CID's main program. As Ullis accurately points out, 6305 replaces 9940 KHz at 0700 UTC, with 31 meters signing off and 49 meters signing on. Also, Ullis has noticed that identical taped programming is aired on both channels on the same day.

Ullis has also found an interesting book by Carlos Franqui, titled "Family Portrait of Fidel." At one time Franqui had a leadership role with Cuba's Radio Rebelde network. Franqui claims that Raoul Castro once had Camilo Cienfuegos place Huber Matos under arrest on political charges. (Matos holds the top leadership post in the CID organization). As Ullis points out, it is ironic that CID named one of its major programs, Radio Camilo Cienfuegos, after the person who once arrested Matos.

SOLEY AND NICHOLS CLANDESTINE BOOK

I recall mentioning Lawrence Soley and John Nichols' Clandestine Radio Broadcasting book prior to its publication, but despite leafing through back A*C*E issues in 1986, I can't find my earlier reference. Prior to its publication, Praeger Publishers took out a big ad announcing this book on the back cover of the American Sociological Review. The book is expensive; its list price is in the \$40 range. However, it is a fine detailed discussion of the history and politics of Clandestine broadcasting. Ullis Fleming has read it, and he says it is well worth the big money. Most of you will remember the reprint of Soley's article in the May and July 1987 A*C*E bulletins. I have not read the Soley and Nichols text, but I'm going to try and get my hands on a copy.

LA VOZ POPULAR - URNG NUMBERS STATION

The "numbers station" version of the Guatemalan clandestine "La Voz Popular" on 9965 KHz has been a regular of late. This supposedly is the tactical military voice of the Guatemalan Revolutionary National Unity group, abbreviated URNG. My own monitoring of this one has failed to turn up any of the URNG identifications that have been noted by other DX-ers. For example, Sheryl Paszkiewicz of Wisconsin wrote to report such a logging. She says that the Spanish language identifications were slowly spoken and very clearly enunciated, so that just about anybody could copy them.

While I have not heard the ID's myself, I have heard the five digit number groups by a male voice in Spanish with "40 40 Final" at the 0120 end of one broadcast. On October 19, prior to 0117 I heard a male voice read a series of five digit number groups in LSB. At 0117, a stronger USB signal came on, and a different male read various short groups of five digit numbers, each of which had a numeric identifier. The USB signal ended its transmission at 0123 with "Final Final 65" in Spanish at QRT. When I have copied the station's transmissions, they have always been in either LSB or USB. It is possible that the LSB/USB pair is actually two different stations in communication with each other.

I have seen no loggings of La Voz Popular itself on 6950 KHz since early September, so there is some question as to whether it is still broadcasting on Friday evenings, or at any time.

RADIO LIBERACION

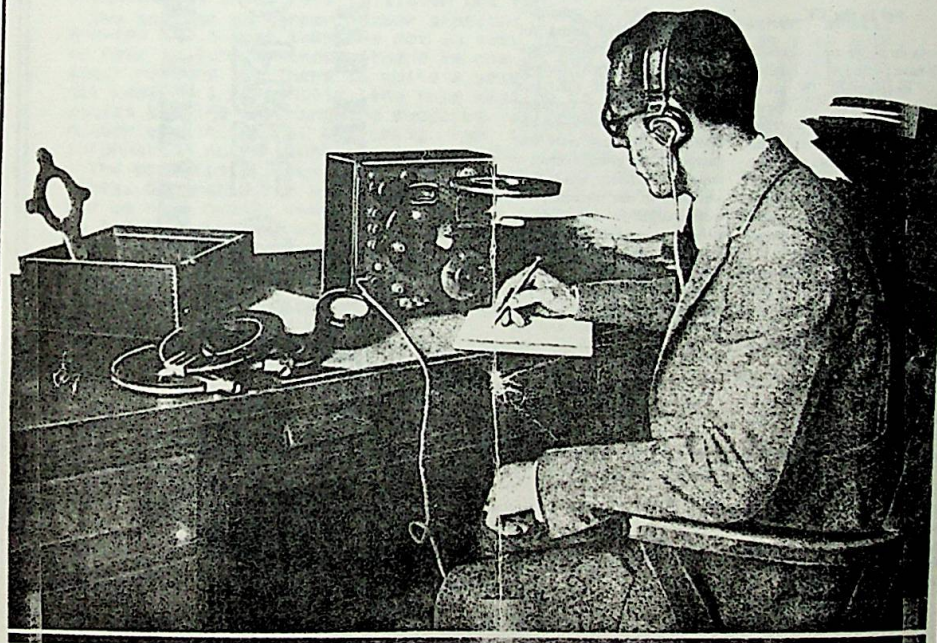
The US government sponsored quasi-clandestine voice of the Nicaraguan contras has been on 1520 KHz medium wave for some time now. Various logs of Radio Liberacion on shortwave have appeared in the DX press lately. Some have noted it on 5889.1 KHz (nominally 5900). Very recent reports suggest that they sometimes are also using 6215 KHz around 0030 UTC. In issue number 16 of DX Listening Digest, Glenn Hauser reported that the BBC Monitoring Service claims that Radio Liberacion has totally replaced La Voz de UNO, which formerly was the mouthpiece of the US-created front/umbrella contra political group. Has anybody heard either UNO or Liberacion lately? If so, why not send this information to Andrew O'Brien in Buffalo?

STOCK MARKET CRASH

While this may not have much to do with DX-ing, earlier today the Stock Market took a depression-style nose dive. I am not an economist, and the ones I saw on TV this evening cannot explain what is going on anyway. But, on the chance that this economic disruption may still be going on by the time you read this, it would not be a complete surprise if it has an effect on clandestine radio. Political unrest feeds on economic turmoil. It might be very interesting to closely follow the left-wing clandestines to hear what they say about the failures of capitalism for a while. I hope a real depression does not set in, or I may not be able to afford the electricity for DX-ing.

HALLOWEEN PIRATE FEST AND OTHER THANKS

I want to congratulate Bill Martin for his excellent idea of a pirate DX contest on Halloween this year. By the time you read this column, the contest will be over. However, I have heard reports (from certainly reliable sources) that at least some of the pirates planned to beam special broadcasts that night, mostly because they found out about the contest. Good work, Bill! The A*C*E membership also thanks Ullis Fleming for his many valuable contributions to the column this month. Sheryl Paszkiewicz also wrote in, and we all appreciate it. Let's hear from you next month!



Radio pirate ship turns ghost ship

by Sean Kelly

LASER 576, the American commercial pirate radio station which has been broadcasting sporadically since it returned to the airways late last year, has now gone off the air and is also missing from its anchorage in the North Sea, purportedly because it is being revamped, according to a source connected with the station.

Various stories are now circulating as to the fate of the **MV Communicator**, the 180-foot-long vessel from which the pirate radio station has been operating since it returned to the airwaves last December.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry, which is responsible for monitoring pirate radio stations, said that not only was **Laser** not on the air, but that the **Communicator** was not off the coast of England.

"On the 21st of May the Radio Investigation Service (a division of DTI) did one of their periodic checks (flying in a light aircraft) over the North Sea to have a look at **Laser** and **Caroline** to see where they were," he said. "**Caroline** was there but **Laser** was not."

Not in the UK

"As far as we are concerned they have come into an English port," he continued. "We are in touch with our European colleagues on this. One wonders where they can actually go (because of EEC laws on pirate radio broadcasting only Spain is a truly safe European haven). Obviously if they come within three miles of the UK then they would have been nabbed."

A British source who has connections with the station said that **Laser** will be back on the air within the next two to three weeks with a second channel and perhaps with new owners.

The source, who does not wish to be identified for fear of prosecution by the DTI, predicted **Laser** would come back stronger than ever.

"She's gone off the air and she's being refinanced with some new American investment money — about £2 million worth," he said. "She's coming back on the air in several week's time with two stations."

The source also added that the **Communicator** was not far away.

"The ship has been moved to the French coast while work is done on the radio mast," he said. "The new owners are also watching to see what will happen

Communicator was eventually sold by the Admiralty Office, supposedly to someone who promised not to use it for pirate radio purposes. The ship has had a series of owners registered in Panama. The latest owners, like the first, have a postal address in New York City.

When **Laser Hot Hits**, as it next became known, re-emerged last December, the pirate radio scene had changed. For a start, **Radio Caroline** took over **Laser's** 557 frequency (which is actually designated for BBC

radio Essex) within a day or two of the American station's demise. The revamped **Laser** found itself having to rebuild an audience on the 576 frequency. But even those wanting to listen to **Laser** have been thwarted by the lack of on-the-air / off-the-air consistency and a poor signal strength.

In late April, reports surfaced that the American disc jockeys on board the ship had staged a mutiny and shut themselves in their cabins over pay and technical problems.

PIRATE OF THE AIRWAVES RADIO FREE CITY SHORTWAVE FROM SCOTLAND



with this impending Territorial Sea Bill, which would extend the (British) territorial waters from three miles to 12 miles. It's been passed, but not yet enforced that we can see. When it comes back it will be back on 576 with a popular new music format, he added. "The second channel will have middle of the road and country and western music. They are still looking to have a staff of six to eight American DJs."

Laser has had a controversial existence since it first took up station off the Essex coast and a handful of American disc jockeys began broadcasting on May 24, 1984. The station quickly built up a large audience estimated at between three and 12 million. Then, following a bad storm in November, 1985, the ship's crew reportedly panicked when the generator broke down, and asked for assistance. The **Communicator** was towed into Harwich harbour by a DTI vessel that was maintaining a surveillance mission on **Laser** and **Caroline**. There the American crew was questioned and given seven days to leave the country, and several members of the British crew were charged for contravening various sections of the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act of 1967.

Several writs were issued against the owners, Music Media International, and the



This Month we have a Book Review for you of a couple of books Lani has mentioned in her previous columns, they are reviewed by European number station logger David Markwick.

UNO, DOS, CUATRO.

A Guide to the Number Stations.

by Havana Moon.

I have been asked to review this book by Lani, Having heard so much about Havana Moon's articles in Monitoring Times but never obtained a copy of the Magazine in Europe, so when I received the book through the post I was expecting a book to go into the subject in great detail.

The book has several sections each on different subjects in the Numbers field, the sections on the Spanish 4 & 5-number formats go into details and transmission formats; Lani has already produced a list of these in ACE FEB 1984, but the book has a more detailed list and of frequencies as well. I am unable to check these out as reception of Spanish number stations is difficult for me in Europe.

On to the section on phonetic broadcasts, these are audible in Europe, I can say that Havana Moon's list is quite comprehensive though I have heard some call signs on other frequencies; some of Havana Moon's frequencies I shall have to listen out for.

The section on German number stations I thought was rather small, perhaps it is that they are not so easy to hear in the USA as I am able to hear in Europe, though there is one or two items I must check out since reading it. There is quite a selection of Freedom of Information Act replies, I personally find this amusing to read as each department denies knowing anything and suggests different explanations for the number transmissions. Not being too familiar with your Freedom of Information Act I cannot comment on the subject at all.

The book finishes up with lists of Spanish numbers frequencies and times. Generally, the book does not come up with any really new ideas on why we have number stations, but it is compiled very well and will act as a good reference book for number station fans.

In the acknowledgements at the front of the book is Special Thanks for our SpyCentre Editor Lani Pettit of ACE and her most comprehensive numbers listing of any publication.

Uno, Dos, Cuatro is staple bound and has 78 pages the price is \$13.95 plus \$1 shipping (\$2 overseas).

It can be ordered from Tiare Publications,
P.O. BOX 493,
Lake Geneva WI 53147,
USA.

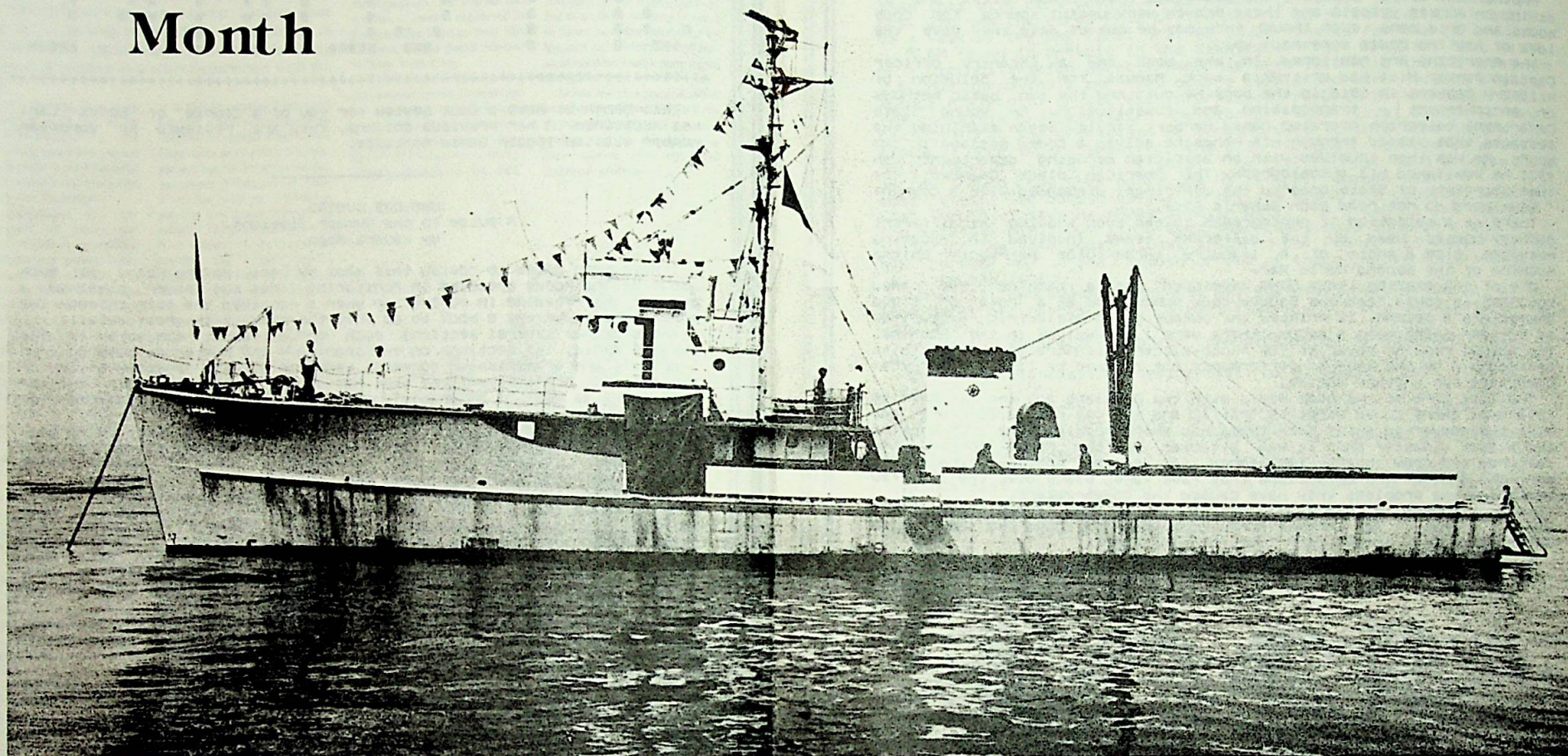
On to the next book we have in this Spy Centre Book Review edition is an English book so I do not know if it is available in the USA.

G.C.H.Q.
The Secret Wireless War 1900-86
by Nigel West.

For those of you who don't know much about the British government radio operations, this book will help you to get an idea of the operations.

The book starts off with Marconi and his early radio transmissions; the Navy thought it was a good idea but the army were unsure and tests in the Boer War proved very unsatisfactory and so gave there sets to the Navy.

Pirate of the Month



Radio Free America

Radio Free America, the good ship "Columbus," symbolizes the current struggle for the free exercise of religion, free speech, and a free press in the United States of America. The ship, carrying a 10,000-watt radio transmitter, is stationed in international waters off the coast of the USA near Cape May, N. J. A historic "Manifesto of Freedom" was read on deck during its dedication, Labor Day, September 3, 1973. The ship is being supplied from the Christian Admiral, Cape May Bible Conference and Freedom Center. Christians are asked to pray for this Gospel ship that it may be used for Revival '76 and to deliver the radio and television stations of the nation from government repression and control. The ship has the backing of the 20th Century Reformation Hour, 756 Haddon Ave., Collingswood, N. J., and all gifts for its support may be marked Radio Free America. It may be heard on the AM band at 1160 kc.

On to the first World War and there is quite a lot of information on how the British set up their intercept stations and direction finding; if you had intercepted a message you had more of a chance in decoding it if you knew where it came from and you could track the German Zeppelin raids. A lot of help in breaking a code often came from the Germans themselves in poor operating techniques.

Another source for cracking the codes was from crash sites and by diving on sunken vessels and these proved very useful source for code books and grid maps, even though they may be out of date they gave the idea of how the codes were made up.

The Americans are mentioned in the book and an infantry officer Captain Parker Hitt had written a book Manual for the Solution of Military Ciphers in 1916; in the book he outlined the two basic methods of encipherment - transposition and substitution. An young State Department telegraph operator named Herbert Yardley began examining the messages that passed through his hands; he solved a coded message in two hours. He was then involved with an American decoding department; in 1931 he published his autobiography The American Black Chamber; the then Secretary of State ordered the department disbanded with a comment 'Gentlemen do not read each other's mail.'

There is a selection of photographs in the book showing the different country houses used by the different teams involved in decoding messages, also a photo of a standard three-rotor Wehrmacht Enigma machine of the second World War.

One of the amazing items GCHQ developed was a machine code named COLOSSUS; it could read the Baudot code punch tape at a rate of 5,000 characters a second. It printed the output on to an electric typewriter at fifteen characters a second; there were 1,500 valves in the machine. The actual reading power of the photo-electric sensors was 25,000 bits per second - or the kind of performance not reached by later commercial computers for another decade.

The last part of the book deals with the Russians and the attempts to intercept their coded wireless traffic and the use of U-2 aircraft and also the converted ships both types had there problems the PUEBLO being the biggest disaster when it was attacked by the North Koreans and captured the crew being imprisoned for eleven months. Finally it mentions some of the defections that have taken place over the last few years and the problems they have caused the codebreakers.

The Book number is ISBN 0-237-78717-9. (not to sure if available in the USA). That it for another month hope you have found the book review interesting Dont forget your logs for Lani Pettit,

3412 OLD LAKEPORT ROAD,
SIOUX CITY, IA 51106, USA.

AND NOW A FEW WORDS FROM LANI!

Thanks, David, for the interesting book reviews. Would you believe I have not been able to get my copy of Havana Moon's book yet? I think every spyologist should have one, including myself, and I intend to get one. [There hasn't been much work for me lately, so "near-bagdadism" is taking it's toll on my spy library and everything else.] I urge you all to consider getting one for your shack. [See Universal SW, below.]

This month, we were to have logs. But guess what! We got 21 [Thanks, Don.] I may have a few in my log book, but nothing spectacular. So, I will hang onto them for next month. If David's receiver is back into good shape by then, I'm sure he'll send us a few. Meanwhile, let's see what's in the mailbox.

High Collar Carlos writes: "Oct. 5th at about 6:30 AM, I was heading out of Chicago on I-90 when I passed a car whose license plate made me do a double-take: "789 SPV." The plate was dark blue with white letters (that's Iowa.) The car was driven by a tallish YL with light brown/dark blondish hair. Where were you when the car went by?"

Gee, Carlos, you had the license plate colors right! But alas, my hair is dark brown, and I'm 4-11! Also, I would not be up at 6:30 AM!!! My plates say "LANI", so if you ever spot a small beat up 71 Opel in western Iowa, that'll be me. [If I ever get spy plates, I'll ask for "545 SPV!"]

Carlos goes on: "Senora Roboto goes to night school and learns English! Fri. night Oct. 2nd at 10 PM CDT [0300 Sat., UT], she came in loud & clear; in fact, so loud that she was louder than anything else on the 49 meter band! Look for her on 5910 kHz. At this writing, another Friday has not come around yet, so it cannot be said that this will be a weekly (Sra. Roboto in SS was not.) However, Oct. 2nd was the first Fri. of the month, so if it does not prove to be a weekly, try the first Fri. of Nov." Thanks for the tip, HCC.

SLGM found an article in the Washington Post, 8/12/87, that tells of a Czechoslovakian defector who has been informing the CIA that the U.S. has unknowingly employed double agents who were feeding the agency misleading or useless information prepared by the Cuban DGI. "We certainly underestimated the Cubans," an official said, "We never realized that the operations we thought were so good were theirs all along." More embarrassment for the U.S. I wonder how the S4's and SS's might fit in to all of this? The 7/27/87 Post said a Cuban TV series showed how they duped the US by their double agent activities. One double agent, in telling about his contact, Roberto [not Roboto?], says he spoke Spanish well. He often called him at the Virginia QTH [now, isn't that where DXers have located a spy txmtr?] & the same woman always answered the phone. [I just know she must be Deep Vox or Sra. Roboto or one of those famous YL spies we all know and love!]

Universal Shortwave, 1280 Rida Dr, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068, has some books of interest in it's fall flyer, which are on sale until Dec. 15th.

Guide to Embassy & Espionage Communications, T. Kneitel, re9. 10.95, for 9.88.

Shortwave Clandestine Confidential, by G. Dexter, re9. 5.95, for 3.88.

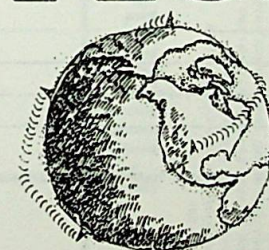
Uno, Dos, Cuatro-A Guide to the Numbers Stations, H. Moon, re9. 13.95, for 11.88!!! Hey, gang, this is great!

For 1 or 2 books, add \$1.75 shipping; 3 to 4 books, add \$2.25; Ohioans add 5.5 Percent tax

That's about all for this time spy fans. Perhaps there will be loggings next time. I'm still looking for substitute editors for this column.

73, 88 & gud spying, Lani

KQSB



QSL #3

To: William J. Martin, Delaware

We confirm your reception of KQSB

on 6/20/82 at 0401 GMT, on 7425 kHz, 41 m.

POWER OUTPUT: 15 watts, multiband dipole antenna.

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'Filipino monkey' harasses Gulf ships

QUBA, Soc. (AP)
THE ship's captain, contacted by an Iranian gunboat demanding to know what he was carrying, was startled when a voice broke into the radio link to answer: "Bombs, rockets, atom bombs."

The "Filipino monkey" had struck again. It's meant to be a joke. But the captains are not amused these days with tension running high in the Gulf and Iranian warships liable to fire on foreign merchant ships.

The renegade radio operator known as the "Filipino monkey" has become notorious in the radio rooms of the southern Gulf.

Shippers do not know the nationality of the operator, who started off several years back and revelled in abusing Filipino sailors on ships plying the Gulf. They think the "Filipino monkey" now has many imitators.

The original sobriquet was derived from the derogatory phrase he commonly squealed over

the VHF shipping channel to abuse Filipino seamen, often in the eerie hours.

In a region where ships have to run the gauntlet of mines and missiles, the "Filipino monkey" is a relatively minor irritant. But it is one skipper can do without.

"If I ever find one (like him) on one of my boats, I'll throw him right off," said one ex-captain, now a shipping agent.

Shipping agents who monitor the radio waves say the rogue operator usually starts by baiting Filipino seamen with barbs like "Filipino, Filipino, punky Filipino."

Then some Filipino seaman will get on to abuse him, the agent said. "There might be a Greek who gets on to stick up for the Filipinos, and then he curses the Greek."

Filipinos make up many of the crews operating in the Gulf.

One shipping source said the "Filipino monkey" was a form of entertainment for crews

who risked their lives in the midst of a foreign war.

Crew members entering the war zone can treble their pay with danger money. The risks are real. More than 350 ships have been attacked since the Iran-Iraq war spilled over into the sea lanes in 1981.

Iran attacks from the air, sending warplanes to fire missiles at tankers ferrying Iran's oil out of the Gulf.

Iran attacks from the sea. Because Iraq no longer ships oil through the waterway, Iran targets foreign vessels operating to and from Gulf states like Kuwait which Iran says supports Iraq in the war.

The Iranian Navy sends its gunboats to shell or shoot missiles at ships, or Revolutionary Guards in high-speed launches will mount hit-and-run raids, raking vessels with machinegun fire and rocket-propelled grenades.

The Iranian Navy regularly intercepts

shipping entering the Gulf, exercising its right to check if they are carrying war material for Iraq. Special manuals for ships plying the Gulf offer captains specific advice.

If challenged by an Iranian gunboat, "Just state name and nationality ... do not give destination/previous port information."

The Iranians sometimes locate vessels by monitoring radio signals — encouraging most ships to observe radio silence.

Abusive chatter over VHF channels is illegal worldwide, but not uncommon. It is difficult to track violators.

A few radio men believe the "Filipino monkey" is based on an offshore oil rig in the region.

"Always during the night watch, you get guys who go stir crazy," said the ex-captain.

He added a favourite pastime for lonely radio operators in his day was imitating farmyard noises.

Nicaraguan station to get Tar Heel help

By STAN SWOFFORD
Staff Writer

Greensboro-based Jefferson-Pilot Corp. and Republican U.S. Rep. Cass Ballenger of Hickory have joined forces to reopen an anti-Sandinista radio station in Nicaragua.

Ballenger said Friday that an engineer from one of Jefferson-Pilot's radio stations in Miami is awaiting the State Department's permission to go to Nicaragua to see what will be needed to get the station back on the air.

The station, Radio Catolica, had been a voice for Central America's millions of Roman Catholics. It is headed by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, leader of the Catholic Church in Central America. The station has been silent for almost two years, since the Marxist Sandinista government shut down opposi-

tion newspapers and broadcasting outlets.

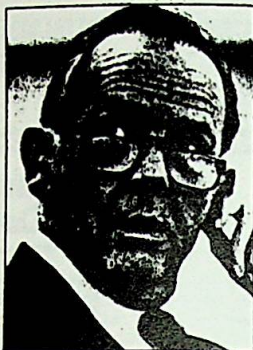
The Sandinistas announced last week, as part of a peace plan the government is offering, that it will allow the opposition press to reopen.

Ballenger, a freshman congressman who returned early this week from a fact-finding trip to Central America, said he talked with Obando y Bravo about reopening the station.

"He said it hadn't been on the air in at least a year and a half, and didn't know if it could be brought back on or how to get it back on," Ballenger said. "I thought we ought to take advantage of this right away."

"The Sandinistas know that a lot of papers and stations won't be able to reopen."

Ballenger said that on Monday he



Rep. Cass Ballenger

contacted Wally Jorgenson, president of Jefferson-Pilot Communications in Charlotte, a subsidiary of Jefferson-Pilot Corp.

"They agreed right away," Ballenger said. "All we need is word from the State Department. As I understand it, the State Depart-

(See Ballenger, A4)

Ballenger From A1

ment has to have an official request from the cardinal. Our embassy is talking with him right now."

Efforts to reach Jorgenson on Jefferson-Pilot's plans to help reopen the station were not successful Friday.

Jefferson-Pilot president Roger Soles, however, said the project has his "complete approval and blessing." Soles referred all questions to Jorgenson.

Ballenger said he will return to Nicaragua with Jefferson-Pilot representatives when the State De-

partment gives its permission.

A self-made millionaire, Ballenger has been interested in Central America for about 15 years, when he and his wife, Donna, started making trips to offer humanitarian and educational aid.

Ballenger doesn't know how much it would cost to get the station back on the air, he said, "but I could raise the money in a day just in Hickory."

Ballenger said he is also getting a printing press, ink and paper for Obando y Bravo from PICA (Printing Industries of Carolina), a Char-

lotte firm. The company is donating the equipment and supplies, Ballenger said.

"The cardinal said you just can't get printing equipment in Nicaragua," he said. "The Sandinistas seized it all. So, what good is press freedom if the government has all the presses and equipment?"

"We thought we ought to take advantage of this right quick," Ballenger said, "before the Sandinistas realize they've opened a Pandora's Box and try to slap it shut again."

GREENSBORO NEWS AND RECORD,
September 26, 1987

Clandestine radio carries Reagan address

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — President Reagan told Nicaraguan rebels in a broadcast on a clandestine radio station Monday night that the United States will continue to support them until they have won their liberties.

The hour-long address, broadcast on a radio station in the northern town of Managua, was the first since the Sandinista government took power in 1979.

Reagan's three-minute taped speech in English, which was followed by a Spanish translation, began at about 6:30 p.m. and was jammed by the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua but heard faintly in neighboring Costa Rica. Residents in the capital, said they could hear a few words of the Spanish translation under the jamming but could not understand them.

The president, a former broadcaster who communicates regularly with the American People, taped the message Sunday at his ranch in California.

Calif. said presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater.

Radio Liberation had announced on its 6 p.m. news program the speech would be carried three times Monday night and twice early today.

Reagan said a peace plan signed by five Central American presidents in Guatemala on Aug. 7 "calls for sweeping political and social change to take place in Nicaragua."

But he called into question Nicaragua's commitment to that agreement.

"Hopes will be measured against reality in Nicaragua and promises will be measured against peace," Reagan said, adding:

"The signing of the Guatemala peace plan was an important act of faith. But our faith must be tempered by realism, because faith without realism will not end in peace but in disillusionment," he said.

The president noted that in signing the peace plan, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega promised to respect human rights and political and religious freedom in his country.

"But like you," Reagan told his listeners, "I also know that the civil war in Nicaragua began when the Sandinistas promised you democracy but failed to meet that commitment."

Reagan said that in signing the Guatemala pact, "the Sandinistas have agreed that the repression must stop at the same time the fighting stops."

"The Sandinistas have told us that before, but no one believes the Sandinistas any more," he said.

"Simultaneously must mean freedom of front or no front."

However, Reagan did not reject the Central American peace plan adopted by the region's presidents. He said he was helping the democratic leaders of Central America and their countrymen inside Nicaragua to seek a diplomatic solution to the war that has befallen your country," he said. "But we objective remains the same: peace and democracy in Central America."

Reagan told his listeners, "I have a struggle has and always will have our support, because our goal is the same," Reagan told his listeners.

Radio Liberation, which broadcasts news and music from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily, frequently is jammed in Nicaragua. Its point of origin is unknown and in the best of circumstances its transmissions are often scratchy and difficult to hear.

Shortly after 6 p.m. Monday, he

CIRCA SEPTEMBER, 1987

GRAPHICS ARE NEEDED BY HEADQUARTERS

Each month we try to include photos or reproductions of QSL's and other items of interest to the members. If you have any such material (or high quality xerox copies of the same) that you'd like to see included in the bulletin, please send it along to headquarters at P.O. Box 1744. We also request that news clippings, informational bulletins, etc. be sent to us to share with your fellow club members. Finally, please continue to support your editors by contributing loggings, QSL information and other relevant details to Kirk, Lani, John, George and Andrew.

Speaking of which, headquarters thanks Vincent Havrilko, Ruth Hesch, Dave Schmidt, Paul Spurlock, Tom Borawski and Don Patterson for their recent contributions to the bulletin. Thanks also go to the many others of you who have sent in clippings over the last several months. I am pleased to see the membership become more active in the preparation of the bulletin...and I look forward to your continued support. Special thanks go to Keith Thibodeaux for sending me his "layout board" which has helped me to design and prepare this issue for the printer.

SWL AMATEUR RADIO NET

Members who are ham operators (or for that matter, strictly SWL's) may want to check out the SWL/DX net being organized by ODDX Club members Chuck Ripple (WA4HHG) and Bob Brown (KN3F) each Sunday morning at 1400 GMT on 7240 mHz LSB. Last week's net covered a number of interesting DX tips, including some reports of the holiday pirate activity.

Until next month, 73 and good luck with the Weekend Music Radio test on the 15th.

Bill

Bill Martin
A+C+E Publisher



World Music Radio

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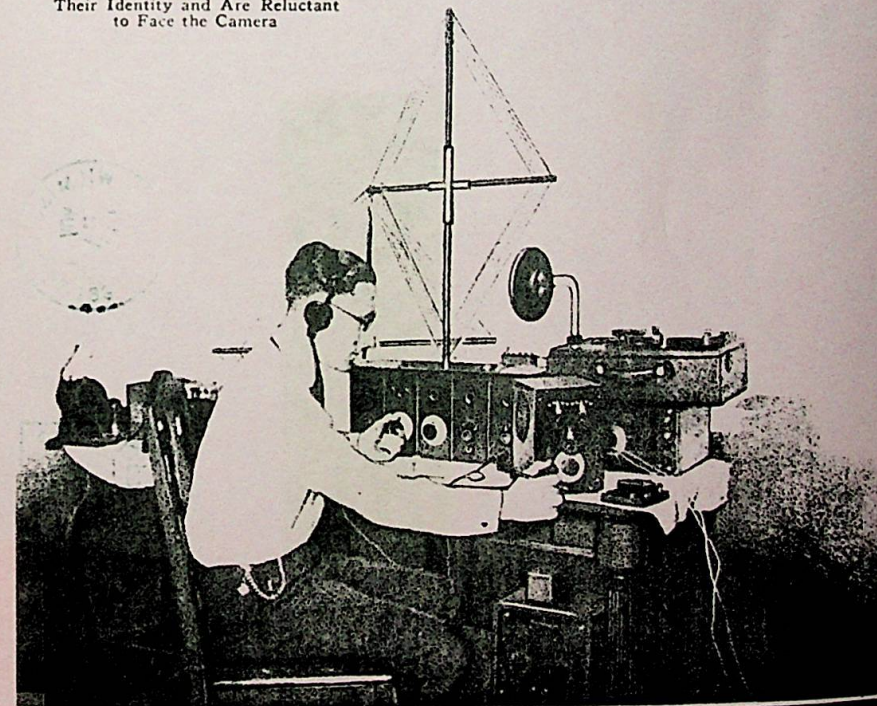
Like Detectives, Radio Inspectors Shield Their Identity and Are Reluctant to Face the Camera



Mapping Radio District by Colored Pins Placed at Points where Transmitting Stations Are Located

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The Association of Clandestine radio Enthusiasts (A+C+E) is a club dedicated to the monitoring of unlicensed, unusual, unexplained, and unofficial radio broadcasts. If your interests include listening to pirate radio stations, clandestine broadcasts, covert communications, or Euro-plates, The A+C+E publishes information each month which is of interest to you.

Pirates: A+C+E is famous for its thorough coverage of a subject that has been controversial in shortwave circles for years. Some clubs refuse to print pirate loggings because column editors don't like pirates. We want you to have information which helps you hear the interesting, often outspoken, and satirical programming these stations offer. Our pirate feature editor provides in depth interviews with operators of North American pirate stations.

Varied Response provides you with QSL information (and addresses) as well as offering some very honest and often controversial commentary, often invoking spilted responses from members.

Europ-Pirates: The European continent is a hotbed of pirate broadcasters. Although some are hobby operators, a great many stations are very professional, often commercial, operations. Our correspondent in England compiles Free Radio information on broadcasts throughout Europe.

Clandestine: Defined as unlicensed transmissions containing messages aimed at achieving social change. Each month, our clandestine columnists provide some insight into the political



views behind these broadcasts as well as telling you when and where they can be heard throughout the world

Technical: Find out how to make the most of your equipment and its capabilities. From setting plotting to equipment modifications and all points between - you will find the most thorough coverage in the hobby here in The A+C+E.

Spy Numbers: Although most of the mystery surrounding these transmissions has been uncovered, there is considerable interest in this field. Read the latest news here regarding these stations.

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